

May 14

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VOL. 28.

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY JUNE 25, 1904.

NO. 3

OUR SCHOOLS.

MANY GRADUATES.

Excellent Speeches—Prof. Du Bois Disappoints.

Not since the reorganization of the public school system has greater progress been achieved than now. In former years the teacher stood in fear of the tyranny of school officials. Petty jealousies and personal cliques were the prevailing features in the colored public schools. There may be some now, but it is not so prevalent. If it exists, it may be on the part of some men who have been recently given power. This is, however, checked by Superintendent Stewart, who sees that the colored schools are properly managed, notwithstanding the fact that a colored superintendent is supposed to be in charge, we have supervision. Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, commissioner of the District of Columbia, has the entire supervision of the public schools of this city, and he has done all in his power to bring the system up to perfection, and he has no doubt succeeded. There is no color prejudice entertained by Mr. Macfarland. He knows no man by the color of his skin. He is as much interested in the success of the colored schools as he is in the white. It pleases him to see the colored youth progress. He, and his associate, Hon. Henry L. West, are very attentive listeners at the exercises, and active participants. THE BEE has always entertained the highest regard for these two distinguished Commissioners, and the colored people will find in them, men of the highest culture. The normal school exercises were the first held last week. Miss Lucy E. Moten if the principal. On Friday morning, June 17th, at the Miner School Building, Normal School No. 2 held its exercises and thirty pupils were presented diplomas. Commissioner Macfarland, as head of the schools, presented the diplomas to the new teachers, and Rev. A. C. Gardner was the speaker of the occasion. Dr. W. S. Montgomery, assistant superintendent in charge of the public schools, presided, and on the rostrum with him, besides Mr. Macfarland and Mrs. Gardner, were Superintendent of Schools A. T. Stuart; Mrs. I. G. Meyers, assistant superintendent; Mrs. Henry L. West, Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, and Miss Lucy E. Moten, principal of the school.

The assembly room in which the exercises were held, was decorated with flags and palms. The graduates marched in and took seats immediately in front of the platform. Rev. Dr. Johnson offered prayer, after which the class sang in chorus.

Dr. Montgomery, in introducing Mr. Macfarland, took occasion to refer to the progress of the colored schools in the District. He spoke of the work of Miss Mary Miner, the pioneer of negro education in Washington, and said that the negroes owed her a debt of gratitude. He commended the customs of the members of Normal School, No. 2, in placing flowers on the grave of their benefactress in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Macfarland was then introduced. His address was, in part, as follows: "This school has a national reputation for good work and practical results. Its principal, her associates, and the graduates are to be congratulated on their achievements. We know that the school has been of great value in furnishing expert teachers, not only to our own community, but to others in many States. They are part of the forces that lead their people to higher circumstances and better conditions. They have been taught here how to teach others to study and to work, with the high courage and the faithful spirit which wins success over all difficulties. Many of these graduates represent great self-sacrifice on the part of relatives and of themselves, and have had the advantage of stern necessity's discipline. To persist over all obstacles and through all discouragements is in itself an achievement which shows what they will be able to do for us. On this day which closes their long school struggle and opens the door of opportunity and of responsibility we rejoice with them and wish them Godspeed. Their success in their future labors will benefit us all."

After the presentation of the diplomas by Mr. Macfarland, assisted by Miss Moten, the graduates sang their class song, the words of which were written by a member of the class, Geraldon W. Smith. Rev. Mr. Garnett then made the address to the graduates. He told the young men and women that their work as teachers could be of great power for good or evil. The speaker referred to wherein the manual training and mental

opportunities that would come to shift the responsibility, and warned his hearers to be careful of such temptations. At the conclusion of the address the class sang a series of children's songs in an excellent manner, after which the benediction was pronounced and the graduates held an informal reception, their friends pressing forward to extend their congratulations. The entire class was presented to Dr. Montgomery and Supt. Stuart.

The graduates are: Kathleen McCook Ambler, Georgie Clarissa Brown, Mattie Lawrence Brown, Margaret Mabel Bruce, Anna Serena Carter, Rosa Belle Childs, Josephine Willis Clarke, Julia Beatrice Collier, Sarah Agnes Davis, Lillian Hall Ford, Ethel Mae Gibbons, Maud Elizabeth Green, Mary Viola Hamilton, Marion Carmencita Harris, Elizabeth Armenia Howard, Clotil Mockneur Houston, Helen Fernanda Jones, Elfrida Harris Kennedy, Blanche Emily Langhorn, Eleanora Caroline Minkins, Beatrice Fuentet Nalle, Rosetta Eloise Orme, Gerster Mary Smallwood, Julia Hamilton Smith, Rosa Belle Stokes, Lula Vashti Turley, Frances Rachel Turner, Helen Elizabeth Webb, Mary Elizabeth Wilson, Cornelia Lee Young, Alfred Percival Brent, James David Campbell, Edwin Bancroft Henderson, Joseph Henry Johnson, William Ernest Lewis, George Luther Sadgwar, Geraldon Wormley Smith.

The officers of the class are: President, George Luther Sadgwar; vice-president, Maud Elizabeth Green; secretary, Rosa Belle Stokes, and treasurer, Sarah Agnes Davis.

In the evening, at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, the Armstrong Manual Training School held its graduating exercises. The church was packed with the representative citizens of Washington. The stage was beautifully decorated with palms and cut flowers, the work of Mr. Jesse Powell, of the firm of Kramer. Mr. Powell is a young man not over twenty years old and one of the leading decorators in this city. Dr. Bruce Evans is the principal, and the success of this school is due to him and his able assistants, Miss Emily Harper, Jeannette E. Anderson and others. Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners, presented the sheepskins and made an address.

Seated in a galaxy of palms on the stage, which was draped in the school colors, blue and yellow, with the graduating classes, were the three District Commissioners, seven members of the board of education, the superintendent of schools, two assistant superintendents; John A. Chamberlain, the director of manual training schools; Dr. John Gordon, president of Howard University; Dr. Fardon, and Dr. Wilson B. Evans, principal of the school, Mrs. Bettie Francis and others.

The address to the graduates was made by Archibald Grimké, a lawyer of Boston, Mass. The names of those receiving diplomas were read by Principal Evans. A unique feature of the commencement was the making of her cost being limited to \$6.

The instrumental music was by the Columbian Orchestra, and vocal selections were rendered by the Armstrong Choral Society, under the leadership of Miss Harriet Gibbs, assistant director of music in the public schools. Mr. James Bundy presided during the ceremonies and introduced the speakers. The invocation was made by Rev. Sterling N. Brown and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. Gordon.

Chairman Bundy paid a high tribute to Mr. Macfarland when he was introduced by him to the vast audience, which greeted him with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Bundy said:

You have been invited here tonight to witness the graduating exercises of the Armstrong Manual Training School. This school bears the name of that peerless educator who founded the Hampton Institute, and gave emphasis and impetus to Manual training—a feature which is rapidly becoming an integral part of every complete scheme of education.

The higher phase of manual training is a comparatively new department of our public school system; but it holds large promise and possibility for the future.

A well-rounded plan of education must give room for the development of the whole man. The head should be trained to know, the heart to feel, and the hand to do.

The aid, scope and function of this particular feature of education is aptly, ably and eloquently defined by the Director of manual training in his recent excellent report. I quote therefrom the following: "There is one principle upon which all the work of the new manual training schools is based, and which its promoters have kept in mind always—the well-trained boy or girl is the one

acquirements are well balanced, and both are as large as can reasonably be expected of boys and girls in the time spent. There is too much poorly balanced intellectuality and too much poorly balanced manual skill.

Mind and hand must be mutually subservient, and to that end must be trained together and rationally; broadly, not narrowly. To train the immature youth in a one-sided way manually is worse than to train him in a one-sided way mentally. Let him specialize who has a foundation of general training to build upon; who is able to make an intelligent choice of a specialty and mature enough to benefit by his instruction.

It is assumed that Congress did not expend nearly \$400,000 with the idea of doing no more than the six months evening trade-school is doing for the would-be blacksmith, no more than the school with a ten-weeks course is doing for the would-be milliner, however much that may mean to the recipients. We are not competing with this class of institutions. We are trying to turn out educated hand workers rather than merely skilled hand workers. If the lat-

er obtains any slight or apparent advantage at the outset, he soon reaches the limit set by his general intelligence, for it is that which binds him down beyond the power of his skilled hands to lift.

The boy who bases his efforts upon intelligence, and has had the door of opportunity opened to him by the definite, practical character of the training which gave him that intelligence is one who is best fitted to enter active life." These thoughtful, expressive, forceful words of our most efficient Director, I commend to the careful consideration of all who would know, understand and properly appreciate the true intent and mission of manual training.

Mr. Macfarland said in part:

There is, indeed, much needless controversy over the contending claims of the several forms of education; but they all, in their proper place and relation, go to make efficient and competent manhood, which is the real end of all knowledge. Let us remember that Manual training is not designed as a makeshift for the shiftless, the stupid or the indolent.

Those who lack capacity, industry or ambition for intellectual endeavor need not seek asylum in schools for manual training. The lines of work are no less difficult and the requisite endeavor is not less strenuous than those of the more traditional courses of study.

The hand cannot be trained to the highest skill unless the mind has received the inspiration of high ideals and with high ambition. Moreover, it has all been done in a fine spirit—the spirit of General Armstrong himself—of high courage, indefatigable and irresistible industry, and expert intelligence. But above all, it has been done in the spirit of altruism, which is the spirit of civilization. Nothing is more significant in regard to these graduates tonight than that four of them have already passed the District's examination for steam engineers and are to receive their licenses, as well as their diplomas, at my hands, except the fact that a much

larger number have been doing missionary educational work on Saturdays and other holidays by teaching manual training in less favored country schools in counties adjacent to the District. All honor to such graduates and to the school that produces them and to the system that maintains such a school!

I believe that however people may differ about other forms of education, they would agree as to the value of this form, not only to the individuals who receive it, but to all whom they affect. All must realize that such graduates are valuable assets in the common wealth.

To my mind, the most important thing is, not that they will make economic success for themselves, their people and the community, but that they will do it, if they are true to the ideals and teaching of their school, in the manner and spirit of General Armstrong. As a result of this training many of the boys are employed in lines of higher mechanical skill, while the girls are in demand for places calling for sound domestic knowledge.

It is, indeed, a source of satisfaction and pride to state that the only colored man employed as a machinist in the con-

Tucker, Stanton Bernard Bowie, Howard Malvin Clarke, Melvin Jenkins, Richard Francis Jones, Jabez Lee, William Mason, Henry Winfield Minor, Stephen Nelson Nunley, Luther Alanson Ross, Wallace Lorenzo Sudler, William Edgar Thomas, Alvin Anderson Tryce, and Walter Willis Washington.

Two-year manual training course—

Theresa Althea Baltimore, Mattie Beatrice Branche, Minnie Elizabeth Crooks, Florence Christine Chapman, Grace Terrell Early, Grace Vespertine Edmunds, Louise Elizabeth Ferguson, Adah Maud Hawkins, Mary Elizabeth Hearns, Lotte Antoinette Hughes, Eva May Jackson, Alice Theresa Lawson, Adella Virginia Morris, Jessie Benten Payne, Henrietta Catherine Young, James Bishop Lomack and Ernest Ashton Osborne. Special students—Minnie Ferguson, Erma Louise Fleming, Catherine Roberta Fletcher, Lillian May Beatrice Johnson, Mary Milburn, Mary Magdalene Patterson, Matilda Susan Bell Smith, Sojourner Theresa Washington, Everett Brown, Samuel Ford, George E. Jessup, and Louis Walter Roy.

Engineer's License—Jeremiah A. Baltimore, Xavier Butler and Frederick White.

The graduating exercises of the M street High School took place Tuesday evening in the Metropolitan Methodist Church. The church, as usual, was beautifully decorated. Commissioner Macfarland spoke and Miss Bettie Francis presided. Mr. James F. Bundy awarded the diplomas. Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, of the Atlantic University who was booked to address the graduates, failed to put in his appearance. It was a disappointment to those who invited. Rev. Dr. Radcliffe was introduced and spoke eloquently.

The scholarships announced by Mr. Bundy follow:

Howard University—(Pharmacy) Ada Albert, (dentistry) Benjamin Boyd, (normal or commercial, on ballot of faculty) Margaret Flagg and William Clark. Providence Hospital and Training School for Nurses of Chicago—Mary Taylor and Marie Thomas. Lincoln University—William Lane. Smith College—Marjorie Hill. Western University of Pennsylvania—Charles Turner. Oberlin College—Franklin Childs. Cornell—Hallie Queen. Brown University—Daniel Edmonds. Hemenway Gymnasium of Harvard University—Maude Vass.

Besides the above scholarships, Mr. Hugh Francis will take the Harvard University entrance examination in the fall. Mr. Lewis Jackson will take the examination for admittance to Yale.

List of Graduates.

The graduates in the academic course follow:

Ada Celeste Albert, Julia Jessie Allen, Sadie Beatrice Armistead, Grace Lillian Bailey, Daisy Marie Louise Ball, Pearl Marie Barbour, Orrie Belle Boyd, Nellie Beatrice Buckman, Clara May Campbell, Mattie Beatrice Clark, Eva Margaret Cole, Ethel Davis, Sarah Catherine Proctor Diggs, Grace Lena Evans, Margaret Alberta Flagg, Florence Amy Freeman, Fannie Harrod, Marjorie Arizona Hill, Florence May Hunt, Mary Rosalia Irving, Lillian Lefonda Jackson, Marie Elizabeth Jarvis, Susie Anna Jones, Estelle Vivian Kennedy, Nellie Annie Lloyd, Carrie Isabelle Lonsome, Florence Smith Lovett, Mabel Elizabeth Magruder, Irene Aurelia Montgomery, Reta Auwilda Parker, Rosa Anna Piper, Sadie Irene Proctor, Cornelia Elizabeth Quander, Hallie Elvira Queen, Annie Victoria Robinson, Florence Lorine Scott, Aline Myrtle Sheffey, Eliza Pearl Shipp, Esther Erie Smith, Rosa Virginia Smith, Martha Mabel Stewart, Bertha Delania Stokes, Ethel Beatrice Storum, Mollie Louise Tancil, Marie Alice Taylor, Mary Elizabeth Taylor, Mary Louise Thomas, Nolie Beatrice Thomas, Lena Trice, Maud Lillian Vass, Fannette Edna Walker, Ethel Bell Waller, Emma Julia Washington, Nellie Augusta Washington, Corinne Wheeler, Maud Theresa Whipple, Julia Ernestine Whiting, Anna Louise Wormley, George Wilson Armstrong, Robert Henry Ashton, Henry Joseph Booker, Benjamin Day Boyd, Franklin Winston Childs, Albert Robert Dyson, Daniel Webster Edmonds, William Henry Davis Evans, Hugh Richard Francis, West Alexander Hamilton, Isaiah Truman Hatton, George Richard Joseph Holland, Alfred Louis Jackson, Albert Gernell Knorl, Willard Mercer Lane, Edward Howard Lawson, Ulysses Grant Baldwin Martin, Leon Leroy Perry, George Collins Shippen, John Jay Hamilton Smith, Oscar Harvey Smith, Charles Alexander Turner, Benjamin Thomas Withers.

In the scientific course—Pauline Minerva Bruce, Olive Costella Lynch, Lucy Elizabeth Lumpkins, Edna Romana Murray, Florence Eva Ricks, Lucy Beatrice Shaw, William Clark.

Among those on the platform with the graduates were Commissioner Mac-



HON. H. B. F. MACFARLAND.

Before the Colored Schools—His Great Speech Before the Armstrong Graduates, etc.

Continued on 6th page.



All should be charitable at my rate.
The District delegates will be elected in April:

FRANCE AND PAPACY.

ENGAGED IN QUARREL THAT MAY STIR UP EUROPE.

Trouble Began Five Years Ago and Came to a Head When Papal Secretary of State Criticised President Loubet.

Paris (France) Special.

France has recalled her ambassador to the vatican because of the papal protest to the powers on President Loubet's recent visit to Italy.

The present quarrel between the government of France and the vatican dates from the republican-socialist coalition which in June, 1899, placed the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry in power. That coalition still exists under the ministry of Premier Combes. When Waldeck-Rousseau became premier of France in 1899, the militant order of the Roman Catholic clergy, including the Jesuits and the Assumptionists, were believed to have been conspiring with the royalists and Bonapartists against the republic. The socialists and republicans, who were in power, demanded legislation to curb the secretly growing power of the clergy.

Waldeck-Rousseau, in the face of the protests of Pope Leo, framed the now famous "law of associations." The bill became a law on July 1, 1901.

The association's bill was in no way directed against the parish clergy. They were left undisturbed. The persons aimed at were the members of religious corporations, auxiliary associations of the church and responsible only to the pope. Headed by the Jesuits, the Dominicans, the Assumptionists and the Passionists, these societies, with their enormous membership and wealth, had for their objects nothing connected with French national aims.

These associations, under the Waldeck-Rousseau law, were required to report to the French government their rules, names of their officers and members, and their places of meeting. If they failed to do so within six months their association was to be dissolved and their property confiscated.

The law further prohibited the religious associations from conducting

Negro democrat know how to he r

They are democrats for revenue only.

Will it be possible for the Negroes to unite.

Colored oral Washington's birthday must suit the school authorities.

They know the persons to select.

They are good men, however, but they never express their convictions.

If there were no opposition or gains to the theory of the Wizard, there would be nothing for the subsidized press to say.

How many paid agents are there for Tuskegee?

Major Dick is the coming man in Ohio.

Editor Fortune can speak if he makes up his mind.

He struck from the shoulder last week.

Recorder J. C. Dancy should not believe all he hears.

Judge Pritchard was complimented for his fairness in the Post office conspiracy case.

It is no crime to change your mind if you desire to do so.

It is best to speak the truth always.

There are democrats in this country who believe in Bryan.

Who will bet on the next presidential election?

Let us live in hope for better days.

The Bee is the people's paper and seems pure American citizen. No color about it.

It is a record of events and it does not deal in dark ages.

If you do not think as other people think you must necessarily be a democrat.

True friendship is always found in those who are honest.

From nothing, nothing comes. How can you expect to get anything from a Negro democrat?

Be honest and then you will succeed.

Think kindly of those who speak well of you, and watch those who flatter you.

How much have the depositors realized from the suits against the Capital Savings Bank.

Some people do acts for which they are sorry.

It is best to consider before you act.

Capital Savings Bank did not know that.

Do you wish a defender of your rights? Read The Bee.

If Prof. Washington attempts to feed all the papers, who'd feed

Every so-called big Negro who writes an article in Tuskegee gets an invitation to spend the summer.

Strange that Cooper has not been

How many papers are there edited in the interest of Tuskegee?

The Pen and Pencil club is a great institution.

Why can't colored men unite on

Will no Negro ever be able to unite in politics?

They would succeed better if they would unite.

The Suffrage convention will meet in Chicago.

Some people don't know their



CARDINAL MEHIERY DEL VAL
(Papal Secretary of State Whose Note Offended France.)

private schools unless authorized to do so.

The law of associations naturally provoked strenuous opposition from the vatican, and under instructions from Rome the Catholic bishops in France resisted its enforcement. Only a few of the religious associations applied for authorizations which would permit them to exist. There were in France when the law went into effect on July 1, 1901, 16,468 religious associations. Of this number 11,327 refused to obey the law.

The law was vigorously enforced and the Roman Catholic orders were compelled to leave France. The Assumptionists, Jesuits and Passionists placed their property outside of French jurisdiction, and sought homes in England, the United States and elsewhere. The Carmelites and Benedictine nuns found a refuge in England, Switzerland, Spain and Italy. The Jesuits sent their novices to Holland, and themselves went to Jersey, Syria, Egypt and other countries. Belgium received a great number of refugees.

M. Combes, who succeeded Waldeck-Rousseau, enforced the law as vigorously. All religious schools which refused to recognize the laws of France were closed. Six thousand monastic schools had refused to apply for authorization. Combes closed 4,900 of them, leaving 1,110 unopened because he was convinced they were acting in good faith.

The Catholics resisted the government so strenuously that frequently troops had to be called upon to close some of the schools. Priests headed the resistance to the law. School buildings were barricaded, state officials were assaulted and the mob led by priests threw filth and burning oil soaked rags at the soldiers who enforced the law. Several times efforts have been made in the chamber of deputies to abolish the concordat, or treaty, between France and the vatican. So far every attempt has been blocked by the Combes ministry, which does not wish to come to open a warfare with the vatican as the abrogation of the concordat would require.

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They would succeed better if they would unite.

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"CASPER'S STANDARD" is Year old whiskey is a liquid joy! It is actually produced by honest Tar Heels in the Mountain Section of North Carolina by the old time process. Every drop is boiled over open furnace wood fires, in old style copper stills, in exactly the same way it was made by your grand-fathers a century ago. First rate whiskey is sold at \$3 to \$6 per gallon, but it is not any better than ours.

ARD It is the best produced and must please every customer or we will buy it back with gold—we are incorporated Under the Laws of North Carolina, with an authorized capital of \$100,000.00 and the Peoples National Bank and Piedmont Savings Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., will tell you our guarantee is good. This is old honest, mild and mellow whiskey is worth one dollar a quart, but to more fully introduce "CASPER'S STANDARD" we offer sample shipments of this brand at half price, (packed in plain sealed boxes) 5 Quarts \$2.95, 10 Quarts \$5.00, Express Prepaid Anywhere in the United States. All orders and remittances (in stamps, cash or by check etc.) as well as requests for confidential price list must be addressed as follows:

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Mr. Hayes—Ready and willing are anonymous terms, are they not?

Mr. Bacon—Not always. For instance, you are always willing to go to the theater, but you're not always ready.

Professional Opinion.

Seth—I say, doctor, do you...

believe that liquor really affects a man's brain?

Physician—Yes, if he has any. Otherwise it affects his legs.—Clyde...

quienes.

Lights.

"We I suppose Rockefeller loves to light his lights."

"I know. Sometimes I think

when it affects his legs.—Clyde...

quiénes.

Beauty Judged by Weight.

The male Sandwich Islander has a queer taste of female beauty. He admires bulk and plumpness. A woman weighing 250 pounds is considered twice as beautiful as one of 125 pounds.

LEARN SWIMMING ON LAND.

A German School Idea Which Has Been Adopted Both in France and in England.

London (Eng.) Special.

Some ten years ago a well-known German doctor named Roth started the educational authorities in Berlin by asserting that the proper way to teach swimming to children was to instruct them in certain movements and exercises in the playgrounds. Dr. Roth's theory was at first laughed at. The doctor, however, stuck to his guns, and today he has the satisfaction of knowing that the state schools of France and Germany have adopted his system. In London the school board regards it with great favor, and several schools have included it, with certain modifications, in their curriculum.

The London schools which have adopted Dr. Roth's system have added an improvement which consists of a curiously constructed desk on which advanced pupils are placed, and are able

PENSION WIVES OF HEROES.

Congress Grants Stipend to the Widows of Revolutionary Fighters.

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Rebecca Mayo is the widow of Stephen Mayo, who rendered four terms of service in the revolutionary war, covering nearly the entire period from the fall of 1776 to the fall of 1781. He was a participant in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

Rebecca Dawson was a young woman living in Fluvanna county in 1834 and here met and was wed by Stephen Mayo, then 77 years old, and a pensioner on account of military service. They lived together until March 16, 1847, when he died. She is now more than 90 and helpless. She was paralyzed several years ago and is almost totally deaf.

She requires constant attendance which is given by a widowed daughter, who is herself an invalid and who is ward of three score and five years. Their only possession consists of a small cabin and three-fourths of an acre of land in the foothills of the mountains of Franklin county. Their only income is the pension, and the wages of two granddaughters who hire out as servants.

Esther Damon, the other surviving widow, is now upward of 80 years old. She is drawing a pension from the government and is in better circumstances in every way than Mrs. Mayo. Until recently there was a third widow of the revolution who drew a pension from the government who died in 1812.

She is drawing a pension from the government who died in 1812.

Benjamin Franklin, the engineer, died 54 years ago in the Cent...

Sir William Franklin, railroad engineer, died 54 years ago in the Cent...

at lack of

Franklin is w...

TOLD OF MEN OF NOTE.

ON TO PORT ARTHUR.

JAPANESE ARMY NOW OCCUPIES FAVORABLE POSITION.

W. P. McConnell, state dairy and commissioner of Minnesota, has decided to make war on such summer ticks as are tinted with harmful coloring matter.

Two steamfitters were called in to some coils in the office of the commissioners of patents. In their usual working clothes, they walked in with ceremony and went to work. Commissioner Allen, who has a prodigious sense of his own dignity, looked at them amazement and finally asked: "Do you know where you are?" "Sure!" said one of the men, "we're in the patent office." "Just so," observed the official. "I am the commissioner of patents for the United States and you wear your hats on!" "Glad to know that," said the steamfitter, "but we didn't come in to call on you. We came to fix the pipes."

James R. Keene is a man of few words, but can be as courteous as a cavalier or as acidily sarcastic as Mr. Whistler. The financier was entered in his office one day by a man with a social economy hobby, who talked away much of his valuable time. During a half hour Mr. Keene had not a single chance to get in a word, so volatile was his visitor. But failing of a surprise he had expected, he said: "Why, Mr. Keene, my part was in my mouth; I couldn't speak." "Marvelous!" exclaimed the operator, rising. "I regret it was not my pleasure to have met you to Port Arthur."

It is a valuable position for the Japanese to hold, mainly because it commands the approach of Port Arthur, which is evidently to be the object of Japanese assault, or, at least, siege. It still remains a question where the attempted reduction of Port Arthur will be worth its price, for there is much to be accomplished by the invading forces before they exchange places with the Russians in Port Arthur. Officers here express much curiosity in regard to the Japanese campaign, now that they have taken Kinchow, or, what is much more important, the adjacent hills. It remains to be disclosed whether the Japanese intend to sit down in front of Port Arthur and tire and starve out the Russians or attempt to carry the place by force. There are perils in both plans. That of the siege opens the Japanese to attack from the Russian forces from the north; that of the attack means great losses, and perhaps entire rout. In all the calculations of the officers, they pay special attention to the work which may be accomplished by the mounted Cossacks, a part of the Russian force which is capable of great mobility of action and valuable in flank operations, and these must

be considered as bearing on the situation even in the Kwantung peninsula.

Port Arthur is a valuable strategic point to hold, but most army officers here do not believe the Japanese can obtain a permanent foothold near the Russian base. They say it is hardly possible that the Russians will be caught unprepared for the most obvious plan of the invaders—a plan so obvious, indeed, that there has been some doubt that the Japanese would carry out the scheme. Most of the officers look for the unexpected in the campaigning as calculated to effect the greatest result, and they consequently do not anticipate a defeat for the Russians in the elemental part of the war.

The sons of a German seaman, they were born in Dantzig, the older June 1, 1891, and the younger November 31, 1892. At the time of their birth they were perfectly normal, but after his second year Adolf began to develop in a remarkable manner. Frederick's development began at even an earlier age. To-day they weigh 282 and 246 pounds respectively. The thigh of the older boy measures 32 inches and that of the younger 30 inches. They are said



GEN. BARON T. KUROKI.
(Commander of the Japanese Forces in Russian Manchuria.)

to be the strongest boys of their age in the world, and they perform the most difficult athletic feats with the greatest ease.

The internal organs have a normal development, there being no sign of a fatty degeneration of the heart. Their appetite is moderate. They are mentally bright, and speak their native tongue as well as Russian, and accompany the German and Russian songs on the balalaika, a Russian musical instrument. For the last three years they have been traveling through parts of Germany and Russia and Siberia. During the summer of 1901 they passed through Berlin and were carefully examined by Dr. Rudolph Virchow, of the Royal Pathological Institute.

Both Were in Ignorance.
While King Edward of England was staying as a guest at a country mansion, he visited the village school unexpectedly and began to ask the children a few questions. "Now, my young friends," said King Edward, cheerfully, "I dare say some of you can tell me the names of a few of our greatest kings and queens, eh?" With one accord they cried out: "King Alfred and Queen Victoria, sir." Just then a tiny clip of a boy, to whom the schoolmaster had whispered something, stood up and raised his hand. "Do you know another my boy?" asked the king. "Yes, your majesty—King Edward VII." His majesty laughed, and again asked: "What great act has King Edward VII done, pray?" The boy hesitated, then stammered out: "I don't know, your majesty!" "Don't be distressed, my lad," said the king, smiling. "I don't know, either."

Tell Cotton from Linen.

To distinguish cotton from linen, when buying handkerchiefs, moisten the tip of the finger and press it on the handkerchief. If it wets through at once, it is linen, while if any cotton enters its manufacture it will take several seconds to thoroughly wet the threads. In linen the threads are more uneven than in cotton.

A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES.

There are 28 letters in the Russian alphabet.

There are said to be 239 glaciers in the Alps over five miles in length.

The average age of widowers when marrying is 42, of widows, 31.

Rain falls on the eastern coast of Ireland about 208 days in the year.

An express engine consumes on an average ten gallons of water per mile.

In 1892 the population of western Australia was only 58,600; to-day it is 224,000.

Sudden deaths among men are eight times more frequent than those among women.

AN ANECDOTE OF GORMAN.

AMUSING STORY ABOUT MARYLAND SENATOR TOLD BY FORMER CHIEF OF TAMMANY HALL.

New York Special.

Every now and then a cablegram from the other side has something to say about the satisfactory manner in which Richard Croker, the erstwhile boss of Tammany hall, is spending the declining years of his life. They all go to prove that he is a man of philosophical temperament. This was aptly illustrated at the national democratic convention which nominated Grover Cleveland in 1892. On that occasion Tammany hall and the New York delegation presented a solid front against the suggestion of Mr. Cleveland's name. They said that he was a weak candidate and could not under any possibility be elected.

The Tammanyites, besides fighting Mr. Cleveland themselves, endeavored to enlist the support and sympathy of other delegations in their cause, and in

ARTHUR PUE GORMAN.
(Maryland Senator Who Proved Too Deep for Dick Croker.)

the course of this missionary work Mr. Croker held several lengthy conferences with Senator Gorman, who was present at the head of the Maryland delegation. After one of these prolonged powwows, when Senator Gorman left had Mr. Croker's room, one of the New York delegates went to the boss and said, bluntly:

"Is Gorman going to be for or against the nomination of Cleveland?"

Mr. Croker shook his head, smiled in a quizzical manner, and said:

"Don't ask me that question."

"Yes, but I will," retorted the other, with a show of indignation. "I think I have a right to ask you that question."

"Yes, you have," said Croker, in a kindly tone; "but it isn't in my power to answer it. Senator Gorman is a brainy man. He is a shrewd politician; but I'll be hanged if I can tell what he means sometimes. He reminds me of the fellows in the variety shows that put their breeches on in the wrong way, and then have someone exclaim: 'You can't tell whether he is going or coming.' And that," concluded Croker, with a smile, "is the condition that confronts us with Mr. Gorman at this stage of the game. We can't tell whether he is going or coming."

THESE BOYS ARE WONDERS.

UNUSUAL PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN YOUNGSTERS SURPRISES THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

Berlin (Germany) Special.

Adolf and Frederick Schneider, two boys of 11 and 12 years of age respectively, are attracting a great deal of attention at present in Berlin, because of their unusual physical development.

The sons of a German seaman, they were born in Dantzig, the older June 1, 1891, and the younger November 31, 1892. At the time of their birth they were perfectly normal, but after his second year Adolf began to develop in a remarkable manner. Frederick's development began at even an earlier age. To-day they weigh 282 and 246 pounds respectively. The thigh of the older boy measures 32 inches and that of the younger 30 inches. They are said

STRONGEST BOYS IN WORLD.
(They Are Very Fat, But Also Abnormally Developed in Their Muscles.)

to be the strongest boys of their age in the world, and they perform the most difficult athletic feats with the greatest ease.

The internal organs have a normal development, there being no sign of a fatty degeneration of the heart. Their appetite is moderate. They are mentally bright, and speak their native tongue as well as Russian, and accompany the German and Russian songs on the balalaika, a Russian musical instrument. For the last three years they have been traveling through parts of Germany and Russia and Siberia. During the summer of 1901 they passed through Berlin and were carefully examined by Dr. Rudolph Virchow, of the Royal Pathological Institute.

TAKEN BY BRIGANDS.

AMERICAN CITIZEN AND HIS SON HELD FOR RANSOM.

United States and British War Vessels Will Endeavor to Secure Their Release—Hot Time in Morocco.

Boston (Mass.) Special.

The impotence of the Moorish government is illustrated by its inability not only to suppress the long standing rebellion in the southern provinces, but to keep order near the coast. For over a year a bandit, Raisuli, has been committing depredations in the Gharyan districts, only 20 miles from Tangier, until the roads have become unsafe and caravans ceased traveling. Last February 1,000 cavalry were sent out against him without success. Last June Walter B. Harris, the correspondent of the London Times, was ambushed and held in captivity three weeks until exchanged for 16 native prisoners. On the night of May 18 Ion Perdicaris, an American citizen, and Cromwell Varley, his stepson, a British subject, were captured in his villa three miles from Tangier, by Raisuli and a band of 150 men and carried into the mountains, where they are held for a ransom. The bandit chief sent back to Tangier for bedding, food and medicine. Both the British and American governments have dispatched war vessels to Tangier, and the sultan has been informed that he must secure the release of these captives immediately.

Mr. Perdicaris was born in Trenton, N. J., 65 years ago, and is the son of a Greek refugee. He was wealthy and a patron of art, literature and the drama. From the records of the class of 1860, Harvard university, of which Dr. S. M. Driver of Cambridge is secretary, the Boston Globe has obtained the following interesting information regarding Mr. Ion Perdicaris:

Mr. Perdicaris has kept in touch with the class of 1860 ever since 1880. In each of his letters to Dr. Driver he has always invited members of the class to visit him, should their ways approach Tangier.

From the records of the class it appears that Mr. Perdicaris left college during the first term of his sophomore year and lived in Trenton, N. J. Later he went to Africa for his health. His report of himself covering the period 1880 to 1890 is brief, but shows that he was in this country and had tried to

ION PERDICARIS.
(American Citizen Who Has Been Captured by Morocco Bandits.)

Berlin (Germany) Special.

produce a religious play in New York. He was not successful. He returned to Africa and his address was given as Tangier.

He was not engaged in active occupation, owing to poor health, but notwithstanding this account of himself he evidently kept busy in other ways. He attempted to organize a municipal government in Tangier, under the title of the Tangier hygienic commission, and also attempted to correct the abuses of the protege system in Morocco. He secured parliamentary and official investigation and by so doing several consular officials were forced to resign their positions.

On one occasion he refused to surrender a native of Fez who claimed that he had been a victim of exorbitant consular charges and as a result was imprisoned 24 hours in the Kasbah. The incident was widely commented upon by the European press.

Mr. Perdicaris then became vice president of the Tangier hygienic commission, and also vice president of the Alliance Francaise of Tangier. During this period he wrote a pamphlet on American claims in Morocco and also a novel called "Mohammed Bennani."

In 1872 he married Ellen Varley, nee Rous, of Hempstead, London, at Weisbaden. They had four children, but his wife had two sons and two daughters by a previous marriage.

The eldest son and the youngest daughter of his wife accompanied them to Tangier, where they settled. The daughter married an attaché of the Italian legation there.

A communication from Mr. Pedicaris covering the period 1895 to 1898 shows that during the Spanish war he temporarily withdrew from Tangier.

In 1899 he wrote that he was back there again and was permanent controller of the municipal government. A letter dated 1901 said that he was still vice president and controller of the Tangier municipal government.

The last communication received by Dr. Driver, dated 1902, stated that he was still held office and during the year before had written articles for the Asiatic University Review, an English publication. His health was reported to be better than it had been for a long time.

Dr. Driver spoke particularly of Mr. Perdicaris' efforts in behalf of better sanitary conditions in Tangier and of the great esteem in which he was held, theory that M. Rouvier, the minister of the treasury, has seriously thought of taking the only by the wealthiest residents of Tangier, in hand the refining of oil.

MADE BY THE JOKESMITHS.

"Did You Motor Yesterday?" "No; we gasoline-launched."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Church—"I see a New York man has discovered a new object in the sky." Flatbush—"Gracious! Can it be the lid?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Madge—"Physical culture is just splendid. I'm taking beauty exercises." Marjorie—"You haven't been taking them long, have you?"—Judge.

Dr. Carver—"Is Jones all right financially?" Dr. Pillisher—"Oh, yes, indeed; why, I should diagnose most anything as appendicitis that Jones had."—Puck.

"Do you think politics is being elevated?" "I don't know whether politics is being elevated or not," answered Senator Borgham. "But votes are getting higher every year,"—Washington Star.

"My little dog bit Dr. Scrappy last summer, and hasn't bitten him since. How do you account for that, professor?" "Well, it seems to me that the doctor may be regarded as an acquired taste."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Goodness only knows," said the old person, "I have had a hard time separating the good from the bad." "Excuse me," spoke up the doubtful deacon.

"Well, it seems to me that the doctor may be regarded as an acquired taste."—Chicago Evening Post.

"We would like to name a cigar after you," said the manufacturer to the prominent citizen. "Have you any objection?" "Well, I would like to smoke one of the cigars first," was the reply. "I wouldn't care to be identified with any confidence game."—Washington Post.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Sarah Bernhardt has finally signed a contract to make a tour of South America.

King Carlos, of Portugal, has conferred the degree of knight of the order of St. Jacques upon Emile A. Bruguiere, a San Francisco composer.

Miss Margaret Parnell Stewart, a young society woman of Bordentown, N. J., has gone on the stage, having made her professional debut in Troy, N. Y., Monday night. Miss Stewart is a granddaughter of Commodore Stewart, who commanded the United States frigate Constitution in the war of 1812, and a cousin of Charles Stewart Parnell, the late Irish parliamentary leader. She is known among her acquaintances as a young woman of much ability.

On April 1 Victorien Sardou, foremost of living dramatists, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his advent as a playwright. He called it his golden wedding to the goddess Thespis. Sardou was born September 7, 1831. His successful dramatic works now number over 70. Among those best known to American theater-goers are "Divorcans" (1880), "Fedora" (1882), "La Tosca" (1887), "Mme. Sans Gene" (1892), and "Gismonda" (1894). His two recent successes are "Dante," written for Irving in 1903, and "The Sorceress," for Mme. Bernhardt, the past winter.

SPAIN'S CRIMINAL PARADISE.

Settlement in Zafarina Islands Said to Be a Garden of Eden to Castilian Crooks.

Spain's criminal settlement in the Zafarina Islands is said to be quite a paradise of convicts, says the Chicago News. Their liberty is restricted only so far that they must not leave the islands and must return at night to prison unless they obtain leave of absence for the night. At six o'clock in the morning the convicts leave the prison. Some do a little work, but the majority go straight to the various wine shops and hosteries, where they pass the day drinking, singing and occasionally breaking the monotony of life with a little knifing—for each respectable prisoner carries his "faca" (knife) day and night with him. This idyllic state of things appears less strange if one considers that the prison warders—the "capatares"—are the liquor sellers of the islands, and that a good deal of illicit trading is carried on in those places of resort, the prisoners buying revolvers, ammunition, housebreakers' tools and similar articles.

WANTED LAUGH DECORATED.

Sarcastic Cheer Directed at Gladstone Brings Unlooked-For Advice from "Grand Old Man."

The sarcastic cheer is very common, and I recall one fatal example of its use, writes Henry Norman, in "The Mother of Parliaments," in Century. Mr. Gladstone was once drawing very remarkable conclusions from some figures—an art in which he was an unapproached master. A member on the other side laughed out a "Hear, hear," ironically. Gladstone stopped instantly, and turned and looked with interest at the interrupter, who assuredly would at that moment have given a good deal to recall his words. Then he turned back to the speaker. "Sir," he said, "the honorable gentleman laughs." For a minute or two he quoted from memory a long string of figures proving the accuracy of what he had previously said. "The next time the honorable member laughs," he continued in honeyed tones, "I would advise him—I would venture to counsel him—to ornament his laugh—to decorate it—with an idea."

WEAPONS OF OLD JAPAN.

When Japan awoke to western civilization she at once studied and adopted its cannon, its military tactics, its conscription and its firearms. The result is marvelous; her arsenals and dockyards are not much behind Woolwich and Portsmouth, and it has been asserted that her army could make a desperate fight against any army in the world.

Yet 40 years ago Japanese soldiers, wearing chain and lacquer armor, shouldering muskets which would have been antiquated in England at the time of Edgehill, and having on their heads huge iron masks, were led into battle by a man with a fan.—London Tatler.

The Bee.

PUBLISHED AT
1109 "I" St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.	
One copy per year.....	\$2.00
Six months.....	4.00
Three Months.....	6
Subscribe, monthly.....	20

THE COLORED VOTE.

The time has come in the history of political parties for the negro to divide his vote. The white man who fought to destroy this Union is high in the councils of the present party in power. The white man who fought to uphold the flag has allied himself to the Democratic party. The colored man who has been faithful ever since his arrival in this country in 1620 and fought in all battles for the betterment of our government continues to be the "hewer of wood and drawer of water." From his emancipation of physical slavery to that of political the colored voter has been the "bone of contention." He has obeyed the whims of the white man in the Republican party to be degraded, ostracised, and discriminated against. He has voted to place white Republicans in office because he could not trust his own race. Today the colored voter in one section of this country is not permitted to vote, while in other sections he holds the balance of power but he doesn't know how to use it. There are two great political parties in this country; one is democratic as the other. There is no Republican party today. The negro is as safe in one as he is in the other. He will receive as much from one as he will receive from the other. The Democratic party is just as democratic as it ever was, while the other is republican in name and not in principles. The Socialist party believes in the equality of man. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican party believes in human rights so far as the negro is concerned. The republican party has admitted its inability to protect the negro in his vote. The Democratic party whenever it obtains power disfranchises the colored man. One admits its weakness, while the other glories in its depravity and political demagogic. The Socialist party claims all that the two great political parties repudiate. In the coming contest what position will the colored voter assume? Will it be advisable to go to the party that will advocate human rights, or must he divide his vote between the two great political parties? White man can vote with any party and his acts are applauded. His honesty is not questioned if he votes for the party of his choice. He is reasoned with, while the colored man's honesty is questioned. Must the negro in the coming campaign divide his vote? Or must he remain silent and allow himself to be the same political slave and nonentity in the great body politic? The time has come for the colored man to act. The time has come for a new leadership. The time has come for the negro to decide. Act at once and let other struggling nations see that the American negro has manhood and independence. Let the negro no longer be governed by sentiment.

COMMISSIONER MACFARLAND.

There is not a more conscientious man at the head of our local government than Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland. The people should appreciate his services, notwithstanding the tirade Dr. Reyburn uttered against him at a bunclo political gathering a few days ago.

Dr. Reyburn should attend to his patients and allow the people to attend to their local government. THE BEE has more faith in Mr. Macfarland than it has in Dr. Reyburn. Certainly the people are not certain that he means what he says, if they are to judge by former declarations, under the signature of this political advocate. On one breath he declared that he would not become a candidate for delegate and in the next breath he repudiated his former declaration. Would the people be safe in supporting a man like this for anything?

Certainly they would not take his word against that of Mr. Macfarland whose every public and private act has been open and above suspicion. Mr. Macfarland is doing something for the advancement of the youth irrespective of color. He has given to the people in this city a school system that will challenge the civilized world. He may be opposed to suffrage, because he knows that it was a disgrace when we did have it. Conditions may have a have it. Conditions may have changed since, it is true, and perhaps the masses are more intelligent now than they were then. Who can attack the honesty and integrity of Mr. Macfarland. Is he not one of the cleanest and one of the most patriotic commissioners we have ever had?

The readers of THE BEE are directed to the address of Mr. Macfarland, found in another column, which was delivered to the graduates of the Armstrong Manual Training School.

THE OX ROAST.

The so-called ox roast took place last week in Eureka Park. The object of the roast was to boom the janitor of the District Building, Mr. Carson, for the National Committee. Speeches were made by several local statesmen who possessed a lot of surplus hot air, and did not fail to let it out. Our distinguished townsman, Hon. John F. Cook, respectfully ignored the ox roast as being beneath his political dignity to attend. Mr. Cook was under no obligation to the Blaine Invincible Club, and neither did that club elect him to the convention. The indignation that was justly suppressed would have shown itself had it not have been for the presence of Dr. Reyburn. The leader of the Invincible Club thought he should have been named national committeeman, but Mr. Cook did not see it that way. Mr. Cook was not the choice of the Blaine Invincibles. Several names were suggested for the honor, but none strong enough to defeat the Editor of THE BEE, Mr. Cook not excepted. It was the treachery and deception of political traitors that was the cause of the Editor's withdrawal. It was also the President's attitude towards the District which would have prevented the Editor from voting for him. There was no political combine strong enough to defeat the Editor of THE BEE. However, let us return to the celebrated ox roast. It was a boom that didn't reach Mr. Cook. It was an ox roast whose scent had such an offensive smell that kept Delegate Cook away. Mr. Cook is not and never has been under obligations to the Blaine Invincible Club. Mr. Cook knew that he was nominated, because the enemies of the Editor had political axes to grind. Mr. Cook will now use those axes to keep political tramps away.

OUR SCHOOLS.

This issue of THE BEE contains a full and concise report of all the graduating exercises held by the several departments of the colored schools in the District of Columbia. The most imposing exercises were held by the Manual Training and High Schools. The citizens and the parents and friends of the public schools have been highly entertained and no doubt feel gratified with the progress the schools have made. We call especial attention to the address made by Commissioner MacFarland before the Armstrong Manual Training School. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Professors Hill and Baltimore, to whom the people are indebted for the success of their boys in real mechanical art.

It is reported that Mr. Emmet Scott is booked for Register Lyons' place in the event of President Roosevelt's election. There is some doubt of Mr. Roosevelt's election anyway.

NO DISTRICT SUFFRAGE.

Dr. Robert Reyburn was turned down by the National Republican Convention this week. It was no more than what we expected. The administration mouthpiece, Senator Foraker, declared openly that the convention was no place for Dr. Reyburn's contention. What a parody on justice! It was no fault of Dr. Reyburn that his suffrage scheme was turned down. What has the opposition Republicans gained? Mr. Cook ignored the ox roast, Carson defeated for the National Committee, and Dr. Reyburn turned down. It was rather impudent for Carson to arrogate to himself that he should go on the National Committee. Hasn't he learned by now that it is the man who does nothing that gets the plum? Mr. Cook has shown his good sense and judgment now as he has done in the past. He is still John F. Cook, who has the respect of the people, the Blaine Invincibles to the contrary notwithstanding.

STRANGE GODS.

The absence of Professor Du Bois at the High School graduating exercises on last Thursday evening should be a lesson to the school authorities who have charge of the colored schools here. It seems to be their stock in trade in seeking our strange "gods," Why not keep our "state in Rome?" If such a man as Dr. O. M. Walter had been selected to address the graduates, the citizens would have heard a practical and logical speech. Dr. Walter is a logician, an orator and a scholar. The Rev. George W. Lee, the old nestor of the pulpit, would have electrified the people. Or even our own Bob Terrell, Rev. S. N. Brown and men of this character. Away with strange "gods." The sooner those in authority learn some sense the better it will be for the people.

The article contributed to the June number of the *North American Review* by Mrs. Mary Church-Terrell, on lynching, and intended as an answer to an article by Thomas Nelson Page in the January number of the same magazine on the same subject, is a brilliant performance. The production of Mrs. Terrell is fearless in statement, incontrovertible in reasoning and argument, abounding facts, and admirable in literary form. On reading this article we have but one regret, and that is, that of all our so-called leaders in public life, not one has taken up the cudgel for the race with the zeal and ability of Ida Wells-Barnett and Mary Church-Terrell. Our regret over a weak and invertebrate manhood is tempered by the reflection that since we possess a noble and fearless womanhood and motherhood, we shall some day have a noble and fearless manhood.

Rev. O. M. Walker has the command of the Queen's English,

Dr. Reyburn did not disappoint THE BEE,

The pigmy didn't get on the National Committee.

What can be done with suffrage if Congress refuses to act?

Judge Scott may make mistakes, but it is not intentional.

Too many challenges of jurors result in blunders.

What did the opposition Republicans gain in local politics?

Register Lyons won in his fight and he is now on the National Committee.

Senator Fairbanks was THE BEE's choice for President. We don't always get what we want.

CHARLES R. DOUGLASS.

Washington, June 21, 1904.

Editor THE BEE.
In your issue of the 18th inst. there appears an editorial criticism of an ex-

tract from my address delivered at Tuskegee, Ala., upon the occasion of the dedication of "Douglas Hall," named in memory of my father. Your are rather unfortunate in your attempt to make me appear as misrepresenting my father's views on the negro question. You quote me correctly as saying, "He believed our material welfare paramount to all other considerations as newly made citizens of the Republic." Take note that I say "as newly made citizens of the Republic."

You quote from my father's "Life and Times" where he states, "From the first I saw no chance of bettering the condition of the freedmen until he should cease to be merely a freed man, and should become a citizen."

I subscribe to that fully. The negro has become a citizen. The above quotation referred to him at a time when he was not a citizen. Being a citizen he should build up materially, eschew active politics until he can get something to shelter him and his family, and to educate his children.

Now let me quote a little from some of my father's observations. The following is from his speech delivered at the Fair of the Tennessee Colored Agricultural and Mechanical Association, September 18, 1873, at Nashville, Tenn.:

"If we look abroad over our country and observe the condition of the colored people, we shall find their greatest want to be regular and lucrative employment for their energies. They have secured their freedom; it is true, but not the friendship and the favor of the people around them. The sentiment that greeted them all over the South when their fetters were broken, was:

"Let the negro starve!" Happily today that sentiment is seldom heard, but though seldom heard—I am sorry to say—it is still felt, and is active in a thousand ways to our hurt. It keeps back the wages of the black laborer by fraud; it refuses to rent and sell land; it excludes them from printers' unions and other mechanical associations; it refuses to teach them trades, and shuts them out from all respectable employments, and consiles itself with the theory that the negroes—like the Indians—will ultimately die out.

The effect of this ruling in the American mind has driven the negroes in great numbers from the country into the large cities, and into menial positions, where they easily learn to imitate the vices and follies of the least exemplary whites, and they perish as a consequence. "Let the negro starve!" thus executes itself.

In these circumstances, I hail agriculture as a refuge for the oppressed. The grand old earth has no prejudices against race.

When the negroes of the South were in full possession of the ballot, and besides had the Army of the United States at their backs, they enjoyed less freedom than they do today. Ku Klux Klans swarmed over the South, and negro politicians and their ignorant and innocent followers were slaughtered wholesale. The ballot afforded them no protection whatever. Now a new era has set in. The negroes are bending their efforts to getting hold of something substantial—the soil, and getting out of it an honest and not a precarious living. They are learning useful trades instead of attending political meetings to be led like sheep to the slaughter. This talk about the ballot being the safeguard of the negro's liberty in the South comes from the professional negro leaders out of a job, and who never safeguarded anything or anybody but themselves. The ballot in the hands of ignorant white men is no safeguard to their liberties. Designing men lead them and use them as best suits their interests. If this were not so the Trusts could not thrive nor any other menace to the people's enjoyment of the fruits of their labor. The ballot is a safeguard only in so far as it is intelligently used, otherwise it becomes a dangerous weapon like firearms in the hands of infants. The negro already has by constitutional enactment the rights of citizenship and of the ballot. To a large extent its use has been denied him in the South and requirements have been and are being made of him that do not apply with equal force to the whites, and while I admit the injustice of this discrimination against him, I can already see where he is being more largely benefited than under the old order of things. Education in the industries is spreading all over the South. The negro is becoming a land owner, and is living better and becoming more intelligent. When he was a voter down there he neglected everything else—family, work, and his religion. He was in it the year around, and every day in the year to the neglect of everything else, all the result of his ignorance. In a few years he will have become an intelligent, and substantial citizen of the South, and he will be welcomed back to the ballot-box. Such is my belief and hope.

CHAS. R. DOUGLASS.

ODD FELLOWS.
There was a "landslide" in Peter Osgood Lodge, No. 1374, on the 9th inst., and that accounts for the pleasing smile of the "irrepressible" Bob Rhine, who will represent that historic body in the 12th B. M. C.

Rising Sun Lodge has elected Dr. W. J. Howard as its representative to the 12th B. M. C.

Mr. Henry W. Honesty, one of the pillars of Union Friendship Lodge, No. 891, was elected a delegate to the next B. M. C. by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Henry Banks, the efficient permanent secretary of Eureka Lodge, No. 4562, G. U. O. of O. F., was recently elected by a large majority to represent the lodge in the 12th B. M. C., which convenes at Columbus, O., October 4 next.

Rev. Edgar E. Ricks, of 511 E Street southeast, has been indisposed and confined to his room several days. Rev. Ricks is the popular permanent secretary of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 1365 G. U. O. of O. F., and its large membership will regret to learn of his illness.

Green Mountain Lodge, No. 1477, by a most decisive vote elected Past Grand Deputy Marshal D. B. Webster as its delegate to the 12th B. M. C. His opponent was P. D. G. M., J. B. Askins. Brer Askins used to call Brer Webster the "Old Cream Jug." But that was some time ago.

There will be two "Hills" in the B. M. C. delegation to Columbus in October, viz.: E. Tyler Hill, of Rose Hill Lodge, No. 1726, and C. S. Hill, of J. McC. Crummell Lodge, No. 1437. These gentlemen are intelligent and progressive, and these lodges have done themselves great credit in honoring them.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Political banquets are in order. The local politicians are looking for jobs.

Mr. John F. Cook had something else to do beside attending the Blaine barbecue. The film flamer got the black eye.

The satellite who made the bunco speech against the local leaders will have an opportunity to prove it one of these bright days.

If Dr. Reyburn could be made District Commissioner he would not say a word.

The more clubs the local politicians organize the best consideration they receive.

The civil service is a bar to all local statesmen in obtaining a job. Local politicians are seldom recognized. It is the man who does nothing who gets the plum.

Dr. J. E. Jones, formerly of the *Evening Star*, now private secretary to Senator Kerns, will be an assistant to Chairman Courteyou, of the National Committee. Dr. Jones is a hustler and a wide-awake politician. As a writer, his equal cannot be found.

Political banquets are in order.

MOUNTAIN IS NOW A LAKE.

Supposed Earthquake in New England Thought to Have Been Fall of Volcanic Cone.

A muddy lake marks the spot in Maine where a big hill known as Bald mountain had stood out in bold relief for centuries and is taken as proof that the recent New England earthquake had its origin in northern Maine. A guide reports the transformation complete. Bald mountain was situated in Tibique valley, a few miles from the New Brunswick line. Natives who live near say they always thought the hill queer, because at the base were boiling springs so warm that one could not put his hand in them even in winter. Near by is a hill called Plaster rock, which furnishes plaster. This was recently analyzed and found to consist of merely melted rock and earth, and all this leads to the belief now that Bald mountain was the cone of a volcano, and when it sank caused what was then thought an earthquake.

Up and Down.

With steel structures burning up in Baltimore and falling down in New York, the plain thinking, average man, remarks the New York News, will be disposed to doubt whether some of our modern improvements in building are what the experts claim them to be.

LOVE SLEEPLESS MAN.

Wakeful New Jerseyite Is Recipient of Many Leap Year Proposals—Prefers Single Life.

Leap year proposals are pouring in on Albert E. Herpin, of Trenton, N. J. Herpin drives a delivery wagon for a grocery house. A few weeks ago he obtained newspaper notoriety through the publication of a report that he had not slept a wink for ten years.

Herpin, who is a man of good reputation, says that he lies down every night, but not to sleep. His wife died ten years ago, and the shock left him in a nervous state from which he has never recovered. In spite of his wakefulness he is robust, and apparently in the full enjoyment of perfect health.

Evidently the women of the country take kindly to sleepless men. Hundreds of proposals of marriage have been received by Herpin. The other day he received one from an alleged widow in South Dakota who wanted to give him her love and the benefit of a fortune of \$100,000.

A Brooklyn woman who says she is rich is willing to marry him because she knows that he must have a kind disposition. Herpin says that he is not open to a matrimonial venture just at this time.

NEW KIND OF LAND SHARKS.

Enactment of the National Irrigation Law Develops Widespread Scheme to Swindle Homeseekers.

It appears that the enactment of the national irrigation law has resulted in the development of a new breed of swindlers, who are specializing in the delusion of homeseekers by pretending to "advance inside information" as to the construction of government canals which will enable them to locate homes on the most valuable lands. They propose to do upon payment of from \$50 to \$200, according to the gullibility of the victim. Of course, they could get no such advance information except by bribing officials who had it, and as not even the secretary of the interior, who is in charge of the matter, will know what will be done until all contracts are let, the absurdity of the claim is apparent.

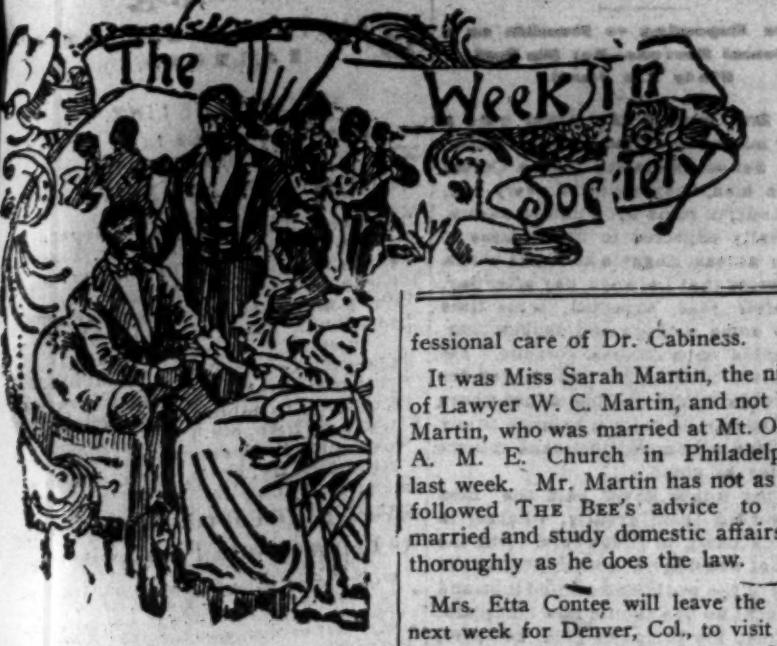
It would not be a bad idea to have the law treat such claims as public confessions of bribery, and put those who publish them into the penitentiary without further ado. It would certainly be just, but would doubtless be found "unconstitutional." It is hard to see how professional swindlers could live at without the constitution to protect them. Meanwhile, we cannot strongly advise homeseekers not to pay a dollar to anybody for locating a home under the irrigation act, and not to attempt to get any homestead until they have seen the lands and are prepared to go there and live upon them.

A farm under one of these great government canals is likely to cost quite as much as any other farm, for these great enterprises are very costly, and the entire outlay is spread upon the land. There is no reason to expect any great rush of settlers, and there ought not to be. Every foot of the reclaimed land, however, is sure to be taken up within a reasonable time, and those desiring to secure homesteads should directly address the officials in charge, who will give them all the information there is without any expenses to the inquirer.

MUSIC AIDS IN HEALING.

Bostonese Prophecy New School of Medicine Through Use of Harmony.

A school of healing, in which the physician will combine with his knowledge of anatomy a thorough understanding of music, and the trained nurse will possess the ability to play a wide range of musical instruments, as well as administer medicines, is the prophecy of the large number of Bostonians who have taken up the "music cure" fad. In



fessional care of Dr. Cabiness.

It was Miss Sarah Martin, the niece of Lawyer W. C. Martin, and not Mr. Martin, who was married at Mt. Olive A. M. E. Church in Philadelphia last week. Mr. Martin has not as yet followed THE BEE's advice to get married and study domestic affairs as thoroughly as he does the law.

Mrs. Etta Conte will leave the city next week for Denver, Col., to visit her brother, Mr. George S. Conte. Miss Conte will also visit the World's Fair on her return home. Great preparations are being made for her by the leading society of Denver, where her brothers, George and John, are so well and favorably known.

Section D of Plymouth Congregational Church held interesting exercises last evening. Among the speakers were Revs. Walter Brooks, A. C. Garner and others. There was singing by Mrs. Martina Irving, Mrs. Mamie Tapscott, Mrs. Lulu Brooks and Miss Marie Morgan.

There have been quite a number of pretty summer weddings this year. The gowns of the brides have been beautiful. The marriage of Miss Bessie Hamilton at Asbury Church on last Wednesday noon brought some of the oldest and best citizens of Washington.

Miss Jeannette E. Anderson will go to Summit Point, W. Va., in July, and remain until September.

Attorney J. Wilfred Holmes, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was in the city this week, the guest of Dr. Bruce Evans.

Mr. Lucius H. Peterson is one of the most valuable members in the Crisis Club.

Miss Ardelle Payton is becoming a proficient typewriter. Miss Payton is a very sweet young lady.

Miss Mary Stewart made her debut in society Thursday, June 23rd, 1904. Full particulars next week.

Mr. Thomas H. Clark will visit Hampton, Va., next month. He will be the guest of Dr. Bruce Evans.

Prof. Kelly Miller, who has been on a lecturing tour throughout the South, returned to the city last week.

The excursion of the Israel Bethel Church Wednesday, June 29th, will be one of the most select that has been down the river.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Carrie Gray, to Rev. Derrick, to take place Wednesday, June 29th.

The Manhattan Dancing Class gave its first opening at Lake View Park Monday evening. There was a large select company present.

Mr. John F. Cook left the city for Chicago, Ill., last Sunday morning.

Col. Stewart M. Lewis will visit the World's Fair next month.

Dr. Bruce Evans will leave for Hampton, Va., next month.

Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, D. D., was tendered reception on last Monday evening in his church on honor of the conferring of the degree of LL.D.

After Rev. Simon P. W. Drew had finished preaching at a recent revival meeting 670 persons gave their names for membership. Go early if you want a seat.

Miss Estelle Banks, of 1726 10th street, northwest, was married on last Wednesday evening at her home to Mr. Edward Brooks. The bridal party left on the 10:30 train for the east.

The many friends of Mrs. Henrietta Washington, mother of Misses Sarah and Blanche Washington, will regret to learn of her continued illness.

Mr. Jesse C. Powell, with Mr. F. H. Kramer, is one of the most artistic designers in this city. The beautiful school decorations are due to Mr. Powell.

Attorney A. W. Scott has had conferred upon him by Biddle University of North Carolina the degree of A. M. Mr. Scott is a rising young member of the local bar.

Mr. Robert M. Harris, of 1337 V street, northwest, who has been in the Alleghany mountains for two weeks, returned home last Friday well pleased with his trip.

Prof. Richard R. Wright, who delivered the address before the Baltimore (Md.) High School, passed through the city en route for Chicago last week.

Mrs. Alice Jefferson, 2052 E Street northwest, has been confined to her bed for several days by reason of severe illness. She is under the pro-

OLDEST LEGISLATOR.

SENATOR WARK, OF CANADA,
PAST CENTURY MARK.

Has Been a Member of the Parliament
of the British Dominion for Over
Sixty Years—Remembers
Napoleonic Wars.

The most remarkable member of the parliament of Canada is undoubtedly Senator Wark, who, on February 16, attained the age of 100 years. Still persistently active in his legislative duties as a member of the federal upper house, Mr. Wark may well be called the grand old man of Canada, and he is without doubt the oldest living legislator in the world. Recently both parties in both upper and lower houses of the parliament at Ottawa united to do honor to the man who for more than 60 years has been a member of either the senate or the parliament at Ottawa. The occasion was marked by the placing in the parliamentary gallery of a portrait of Mr. Wark, and the opportunity was taken for the presentation of addresses of congratulation from his colleagues.

Mr. Wark, whose memory distinctly recalls the Napoleonic wars, was born in Ireland, which country he left while still a young man to seek his livelihood in New Brunswick.

He was a member of the first parliament of confederated Canada, and was called to the senate 54 years ago,

after some years of valuable service in the provincial parliament of New Brunswick. In this latter capacity Mr. Wark was ever a worker for the cause of confederation of Canada, and to him is credited the first move in favor of this when he strongly supported the abolition of the custom-houses then existing between the different colonies which were in time to become a united Canada.

The scene in the senate chamber when Mr. Wark was receiving the congratulations of his colleagues was a remarkable one, and it is worth describing. Representatives of all Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific were crowded into the red room, and all eyes were centered on the little man who for far the greater part of a century has served the country and his king. The hall rang with applause as the venerable senator slowly proceeded to the steps of the throne, where a chair had been provided for him.

The bowed form, the wrinkled features and the straggling white hair were the outward signs of extreme age, but the centenarian's eye was undimmed, and the keen glance he flashed in all directions showed his appreciation of the proceedings.

While the addresses were being read he persisted in standing heedless of a whisper to remain seated. And when he replied his calmness and self-possession was remarkable. His brief remarks were characterized by a religious fervor that stirred the listeners and showed the sturdy puritanical faith that has been the keynote of his great life's work.

As Mr. Borden, leader of the conservative party, said in his speech on this occasion, there seems to be every reason why Senator Wark should for some time be able to continue his legislative duties.

That Mr. Wark himself believes this is known to be a fact, and it is easy to believe he is still a very active man, when it is known that about a year ago he objected in the house that members of the senate should not be kept waiting for legislation, because he was anxious to return to his home in order to look after his own business.

First Lieut. Rudolph E. Snipe, of the Fourteenth Cavalry, is believed to be the youngest commissioned officer in the United States army. He was born December 5, 1882. The tallest officer is Lieut. Ernest D. Peek, corps of engineers, a native of Wisconsin. Lieut. Peek stands six feet 4 1/2 inches and was a star graduate at West Point, where the other boys used to call him "Pike's Peek." He has given especial attention to road construction, and soon after his graduation supervised the building of a military road which is now known as "Pike's Pike."

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WILL WED AN INDIAN

BROOKLYN HEIRESS TO BE THE
WIFE OF A PUEBLO.

Father Says She Must Lose Fortune
If She Chooses Red Man—Thinks
They Knew Each Other in
Another Life.

Denver (Col.) Special.
Miss Cora Marie Arnold not so very long ago was noted among the pretty and refined girls of Brooklyn. She certainly left many eligible suitors behind when she forsook a New York mansion for a Denver home. Now she has started her friends by proclaiming that she will renounce her title to her father's wealth in order to wed an Indian chief, Albino Chavarria.

Chief Chavarria is a full blooded Indian. Miss Arnold is a direct descendant of Roger Williams. Her father says his daughter must choose between his fortune and her Indian.

Miss Arnold has made her choice. She will shortly leave her home in Denver and start life anew in a little adobe house among the Indians of Santa Clara. The date of the wedding has not yet been announced, but indications point to June.

It was several years ago when the Pueblo Indians of Santa Clara appeared in Denver giving exhibitions of horsemanship that Miss Arnold met her "soul mate." She says that she "thrilled" the instant Chief Chavarria vaulted into position on his horse's back, and these lines from Longfellow came to her:

As unto the bow the cord is, so unto man is woman.

Though she bends him, she obeys him;

Though she leads him, yet she follows;

Useless each without the other.

So absorbed was she in watching every movement of the chief she failed to note how the horses were closing in around her. Around and around raced the steeds and their riders and Chavarria became lost to view among the flying hoofs, fluttering ribbons and swinging blankets. As Miss Arnold turned to rejoin her friends she felt herself lifted from the ground. On dashed the Indian, whose horse in another instant would have flung her to the earth.

It was Chief Chavarria, and it was on the camping ground amid the wild excitement of a horse race that the first chapter of Miss Arnold's story opened.

From here on Miss Arnold takes up her romance and gives it to the public.

"When the festival of mountains and plains was over I wandered around with my kodak taking pictures of groups of



CORA MARIE ARNOLD.
(White Heiress Who is to Become the Wife
of an Indian.)

the participants, and I must confess, keeping a sharp lookout for Chief Chavarria. Finally I saw him conversing with a young man whom I learned was his nephew. Finding that he could speak English, I approached him and asked for what sum his uncle would permit his picture to be taken. The young fellow translated my request and returned to me with permission to take the picture, naming a modest sum for the favor. Albino Chavarria has since told me that he said to his nephew:

"I do not want money; I want her."

The nephew, however, was discreet. The chief was delighted when I promised to send him the pictures if they turned out well. They proved excellent and I fulfilled my promise. This started a delightful but rather difficult correspondence.

"I did not know Chavarria's language and he could not write mine. He could write a little Spanish, but this did not help matters any, for I was not proficient in that language. Well, I wrote my letters in English and the government teacher at the pueblo translated them into Spanish for Chavarria. He also put the replies into English for me, and thus we grew to know each other, and though the knowledge necessarily came in a rather halting fashion, we are most grateful to the teacher who so kindly assisted us.

"I shall always believe that Albino Chavarria and I knew each other in some other life. I don't know how, nor where. Otherwise it wouldn't be possible for us to have become so attached to each other. We have had such dissimilar bringing up; the customs of his race are so different from those of mine. The thing is impossible unless explained in some theological way."

"It is true that when we saw each other for the first time there was something which made it not quite like an ordinary meeting. I cannot explain just what it was; it was too subtle, but it made an impression I have never forgotten. Perhaps there may have been a partial recognition of a former acquaintance. Who knows?"

Japan Pays Small Pensions.
The family of a dead Japanese soldier gets a pension about one-third of the pay of his rank. This would give the widow of a private \$1.25 a month; of a first lieutenant, \$6.25; of a captain, \$3.33; and to the widow of a colonel, \$20 a month.

THE NESTOR OF TAMMANY.

Although 95 Years of Age Charles Hayes Haswell Still Does a Full Day's Work.

New York Special.

Out of the 29 elections that have been held for the presidency of the United States, Charles Hayes Haswell, of New York, assistant engineer to the board of estimate and apportionment, has voted in 17. He celebrated the ninety-fifth anniversary of his birth on May 21, and expects to be able to cast his vote for his eighteenth presidential candidate next November. Already the board of aldermen is planning to recognize this anniversary of his birth with a suitable memorial.

In 1832 the commission of experts appointed to take charge of the experiment summoned him to Washington and requested him to take charge of the first attempt to build for the United States navy a steam ship of war. He returned

to New York and set to work preparing the drawings and models for a steam plant for the frigate Fulton, then under construction in the Brooklyn navy yard.

Later the engineer corps in the navy was reorganized and he was placed in sole charge, where he remained for four years. Several weeks ago, when Rear Admiral Rea assumed the duties of chief engineer in place of Rear Admiral Melville, retired, Mr. Haswell went to Washington to sit for a photograph as the first and last chief engineer of the department.

After leaving the United States navy Mr. Haswell performed services for the Russian government, for which he received, in addition to his regular compensation, a diamond ring from Emperor Nicholas. He then entered the service of the city.

Although more than 95 years of age he never misses a day at his office, and is particular about giving the city all of the time it requires in return for the small salary he receives. Mr. Haswell's name is known to every engineer in the world because of the engineer's handbook he compiled years ago. The book is now in its sixty-seventh edition and contains all of the formulas, tables and other information which engineers require. It is the constant companion of all of the engineers in the United States, and has been translated to meet the requirements of the engineers of other countries.

He is the oldest living member of Tammany Hall, and has never voted anything except the democratic ticket.

GREAT POWER FOR WOODS.

Young Washingtonian Placed in Plenary Control of the Capitol and Other Buildings.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

Elliott Woods, superintendent of the

United States capitol, is probably the

youngest man who has ever been in

trusted with the duty of maintaining

and preserving so important and monu-

mental a building. Mr. Woods, by

authority conferred by the Fifty-eighth

congress, has been given plenary con-

tracting power.

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congress, has been given plenary con-

tracting power.

Young Johnson and Miss Violet J. Wil-

son, of St. Paul, were secretly married

recently, and the young couple has won

a wager of ten dollars. The wedding

was the culmination of a romance be-

gun over the telephone wires less than

a year before.

Young Johnson is bookkeeper in his

father's establishment and used the

telephone often. Miss Violet Wilson

was an operator at the central office of

the Northwestern Telephone company,

and answered his calls. Intermittent

conversation soon ripened into a close

and thoroughly sympathetic, though

impersonal, friendship.

Johnson and Miss Wilson recently

were discussing hopes and possibilities

with a young couple, close friends, and

also devoted to each other. A wager

was made as to which couple would be

married first and Johnson and Miss Wil-

son decided to steal a march on their

friends. Johnson's father received the

following telegram from his son in

Chicago: "Eloping couple arrived in

Chicago O. K. Have your forgiveness

ready when we return. Regards from

Mrs. Johnson."

Increase of the Human Race.

The earth's population doubles every

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Some girls are too fresh.
Do not go alone on excursions.
Every girl should protect herself.
Do not express too much anxiety.
Do not expect to please everybody.
Courtship is of short duration now.
Never introduce yourself to a male.
Do not imagine that you are pretty.
It is in bad taste to admire yourself.
Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.

Independence in a girl will demand respect.

S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.

Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.

Self-pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you need not fear.

Always be on time when you intend to attend church.

What will please some people will not satisfy others.

The honeymoon lasts three days only and hardly that.

O. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you,

Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.

Mellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickle minded girl.

Morah. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E. You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of beauty.

Be what you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your male escort.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossips tongue quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well, everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your place cannot be filled by another. Girls are often of this opinion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life that acts become troublesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thoughts are is another question.

Etta. Friendship can be alienated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show what you are.

I. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be afraid to do honorable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced. Do not suppose a friend without cause.

J. A. Take life as you find it. It is what you make it anyway. There are people who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites pray with no meaning or sincerity.

Izzy. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a life time companionship. Divorces are numerous. Do not marry for the name. If your condition is to be improved and your companion the proper person, marry.

L. E. You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is the best to do. It is better for you to go to some quiet country place and rest up.

SILKWORM CULTURE.

EXPERIMENTS ABOUT TO BE MADE IN CALIFORNIA.

University Professors Will Make a Thorough Test to Determine If It Can Be Made Profitable.

It has long been contended that the silkworm can be successfully reared on the Pacific coast and particularly in the southern part of California, where all climatic conditions seem adapted to it. For some time past Prof. E. W. Woodworth, of the department of entomology of the University of California, has interested himself in the culture. He is now endeavoring to determine whether or not silkworms can be raised in California on such a scale as to make the venture a commercial success. Some years ago money was appropriated by the state legislature for experiments along these lines, but no favorable results were reached. The apparatus used in the experimenting was turned over to the university. The problem is now being attacked by Prof. Woodworth in a thorough manner.

Through the good offices of N. Yokosawa, a Japanese of San Francisco who has lately returned from the orient, Prof. Woodworth has secured 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 eggs of the silkworm, which are now being hatched at Berkeley. Three varieties of worms will be used in the experiments. They are the Japanese, the Russian and the Persian varieties.

The experiments now being conducted will be watched with interest, as the plan of raising silkworms in this country has been tried in many places besides California. The only exception to the list of failures is recorded in the history of some experiments carried on in Pennsylvania. H. J. Quayle, who is assisting Prof. Woodworth in his work, says of the experiments:

"We have decided to go into the work in a thorough manner and before we are through we will know whether or not it is practicable to raise the silk worm for commercial purposes in this state. We now have samples of the raw silk spun by different varieties of the worms in their native homes as well as samples of the finished silk cloths made from the raw silk. We will compare the quality of the silk produced by the worms we are now raising with what we have on hand.

We will also put some of the raw silk that we get from our cocoons through the factories in order to see what can be got out of the worms. We are feeding the silk producers that have already begun to hatch on mulberry leaves, as this is the only thing that the worms will eat. Prof. Woodworth has some ideas of his own in regard to silk culture, which he will embody in his present experiments."

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No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

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CAST-IRON DANGEROUS.

Its Use in Structural Work Is Demanded by a Philadelphia Professor.

At a recent meeting of the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, Prof. Alexander E. Outerbridge reviewed the result of his recent studies on the effect of severe heat on cast iron, and illustrated the danger of combining it with steel in building construction.

He proved conclusively that a bar of cast iron 16 inches long, after heating and cooling, shows a permanent expansion of about 0.45 per cent, while under similar conditions steel will return to its original dimensions.

Photographs taken after the fire at Baltimore were exhibited, and in every case the steel skeleton buildings resisted the terrific flood of fire, while cast iron buildings lay in shattered ruins.

One towering steel building, although gutted from top to bottom, was found to be "plumb," and the skeleton in such perfect condition that the building could be refinshed and occupied again.

Applying the results of his laboratory experiments in building construction, especially in the light of actual fire tests at Baltimore, the lecturer expressed his opinion that any combination of cast iron with steel within such structures constitutes a distinct fire hazard.

All fireproof buildings should be constructed of steel. At the last meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers in New York also the employment of cast iron was the subject of unusually spirited condemnation. These scientific demonstrations and their proved results are sure to have a very definite effect in planning future fire-proof constructions.

RAT CAUSE OF RUNAWAY.

Horse Becomes Frightened at Sight of Rodent and Driver Narrowly Escaped Injury.

A bad, bold rat of enormous proportions caused a runaway at Louisville, Ky., the other day, which nearly ended disastrously. As it was, a wagon load of patent wire fence was scattered over the square between First and Brook streets, and five workmen spent the afternoon picking up the debris.

The ill-fated wagon and the driver, James Kaster, started from the offices of the company bound for the railway station. At First and Market streets there resides a very large and privileged rat. His home is the sewer. He had lived there so long he is never disturbed by the neighbors or the newsboys who visit the corner. He has become somewhat of a pet, although he lives from what he can steal.

As the wagon containing the fence came down Market street the rat was feeding on the opposite side of the street. In a gutter a large piece of cheese had been discovered, and with this between his teeth he scampered toward his home in the sewer. The horse driven by Kaster was so surprised at the sight that he immediately whirled and took to his heels up Market street. The driver was partially asleep at the time, and fell forward between the horse and the wagon, but he woke up sufficiently to grab the horse by the tail and hang on. The fence, which was piled on the wagon in sections, began to fall off piece by piece. At Brook street the frightened animal was stopped and the boy ex-tracted from his position.

LECTURER LIVES IN STREET

Open-Air Expounder of the Gospel Eats and Sleeps in Through-fare After Eviction.

The Rev. S. S. Yenovikian, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan university and a lecturer well known in church circles, has been evicted from his house at Delaware, O., by order of court.

Mr. Yenovikian recently bought a home, but before full payment was made had a slight misunderstanding with the man from whom he bought his house. The result was that a constable had to be called to move the furniture. The household goods were placed in the street, where the minister began to arrange things for housekeeping, just as if there was a roof above him and walls separating his effects.

Toward dark he makes up his bed and retires for the night. Passers-by are attracted to the scene, and as they walk by his bed at late hour the minister greets them with a pleasant "good evening."

Mr. Yenovikian is an Armenian missionary. He made a sensational escape from Turkey and has not been with his family for 17 years. He dare not return to them, neither can he obtain permission for the members of his household to come to his home here and join him, although he has appealed many times to the Washington officials.

New Corporations in East.

A compilation of new incorporations in the eastern states with a capitalization of \$1,000,000 or more shows that in May they aggregated \$122,000,000, which amount is largely below the total of 1903, 1902 and 1901. However, the figures are \$57,300,000 larger than those for the previous month. New Jersey leads with a total of \$90,000,000.

Both Profitable?

The visiting editors expressed great satisfaction with the Pike and its various attractions. The Pike shows, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, occupy the same relation to the world's fair that the paid locals do to the country newspaper.

In Philadelphia.

Some Philadelphians heard a sermon over the telephone Sunday. If Philadelphia people are too slow to go to church, remarks the Chicago Daily News, some means must be found of bringing the church to them.

OUR GROWING TRADE

COMMERCE WITH NONCONTIGUOUS TERRITORY.

Figures for First Nine Months of Present Fiscal Year Show Increase of About \$2,000,000—Relations with Philippines.

Commerce between the United States and its non-contiguous territory shows a slight increase in the present year as compared with last year. For the full fiscal year it seems likely to aggregate \$100,000,000. For the nine months ending with March, 1904, the total merchandise is \$66,781,218 and of domestic gold received from Alaska, \$5,806,561, making the total \$72,587,719. The total of merchandise, \$66,781,218, exceeds by \$2,000,000 that for the corresponding period of last year, in which the total was \$64,842,065. Of this grand total of commerce with the non-contiguous territory of the United States shipments thereto aggregate \$25,806,621 and shipments from those territories to the United States aggregate \$40,974,587.

The total value of merchandise received from the non-contiguous territory in the nine months ending with March, 1904, was \$40,974,587, and in the corresponding period of last year \$40,287,240. The value of the domestic gold received from Alaska in the nine months ending with March, 1904, was \$5,806,561.

To the Philippines the shipments in the nine months ending with March, 1904, were \$3,651,940, against \$3,903,622 for the corresponding months of last year, and the merchandise received from the islands was valued at \$9,863,183 in the nine months ending with March, 1904, was \$40,974,587, and in the corresponding period of last year.

In the case of the Philippines the commerce is at present much more largely with countries other than the United States than is the case with any of the non-contiguous territories of the United States. This is due in part to the custom which has long prevailed in those islands of purchasing from Spain and other European countries and from Hongkong and China, whose proximity gives to their trade a marked advantage over that of distant countries, while the presence of a considerable Chinese population accounts in part for the large imports from China. Another cause of the rapid growth in the trade relations of the United States with the other non-contiguous territories than in that with the Philippines is doubtless found in the fact that in all other cases no customs duties are collected on merchandise coming into the United States from those territories or into those territories from the United States, while in the case of the Philippines a reduction of only 25 per cent has been made in the rates of duty on merchandise from these islands entering the United States, and no reduction on merchandise from the United States entering those islands, as the treaty with Spain provides that merchandise from that country shall be admitted to the Philippines on the same terms as that from the United States during a period of ten years from the interchange of ratifications of that treaty, a term which does not expire until April, 1909.

PARENTS CHAIN DAUGHTER.

Father and Mother Brought Into Court Because of Strenuous Effort to Subdue Child.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eyleand, of Doylestown, Pa., were arraigned before a justice of the peace recently on the charge of cruelly maltreating their eight-year-old daughter, Mary, by chaining her fast to a 20-pound piece of railroad iron, upon a warrant sworn out by a special officer of the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty.

The parents admitted chaining the child, but said it was necessary to keep her from running away. When the father was at work the little girl would take advantage of her mother being engaged with five other children and her household duties and go down to the railroad and jump on freight trains and get into other mischief.

At the conclusion of the testimony the justice said that the parents had received a lesson, and that the infliction of a fine upon the father, who was poor and unable to pay and necessarily would have to go to prison, would simply be imposing a hardship upon the entire family.

The defendants were thereupon discharged, but the "square" kept the chain and iron to prevent its further use.

Carry Much Insurance.

Statistics compiled by an insurance journal of New York show that the American people are taking out life policies at the rate of \$8,000,000 a day. In the past year all the companies have combined have paid out claims amounting to \$668,356,000. The aggregate payment to beneficiaries including annuities, etc., was \$346,463,700. There are now in force in this city alone policies aggregating two and one-quarter billions of dollars.

GESTICULATION IN FASHION

Teachers Say Exactness Must Be Obtained or the Effect Is Disastrous.

Gesticulation is the fashion now says the New York Sun. Woman must gesticulate to be in the swim. But she must do it in a correct manner.

It is said that the most fashionable people have taken to making gestures, and therefore, of course, all women must paw the air, so to speak.

LOCALS.

Don't fail to attend the grand family excursion of the Israel Bethel Church next Wednesday, June 29th, on the River Queen.

The department of carpentry in the Manual Training School surpassed all its former records this year. Prof. J. H. Hill, formerly director of this school, is one of the most progressive men in the schools. His able assistant is Mr. Forrester, a practical carpenter.

June 24th, 1904.

Regular communication held this date at high 12 M. This G. S. voted to have a sermon preached at Mt. Hareb Baptist Church by Rev. Muzy Van Morris, Past Master of Eureka Lodge, on Sunday evening, June 26th. All friends are invited. By order,

HENRY COX, G. M.
R. D. GOODMAN, Acting Secretary.

NO JIM CROWS.

Prof. Layton insulted

Prof. John T. Layton, his son Turner, and Master Alphonsa W. Gibbs, took a car ride Sunday, June 5th, to Anacostia. They changed cars and rode to Congress Heights to the end of the route to Randall Park, a public ground. After they had entered the park they were met by a white man by the name of Arthur L. Burgess, who informed Prof. Layton that he would have to leave the park because colored people were not allowed in the park. Prof. Layton then approached Officer King and he declared, so Prof. Layton testified, his son and Master Gibbs, that "Jim Crows" were not wanted in this park. This of course offended him and he on Monday or a few days thereafter preferred charges against him to Major Sylvester, who cited Officer King before the trial board. Mr. W. Calvin Chase represented Prof. Layton and cross-examined the witnesses who testified against him. The witnesses for the prosecution were Prof. Layton, his son and Master A. W. Gibbs.

Mr. Frank E. Butterfield, white, testified that the park was a private one and colored people are not permitted in the park. "I was told," said Mr. Butterfield, "that the party who was told to leave the park had broken some of the shrubbery and that he intended to swear out a warrant for the man." Mr. Chase objected to this line of testimony as being hear-say evidence and not competent.

Mr. Leftwich Sinclair, assistant corporation counsel and presiding judge overruled the objection.

The next witness was Mr. A. L. Burgess, who stated that he never heard the remark "Jim Crow." He never saw Mr. Butterfield, although he may have been present.

Mr. Lewis I. Renn testified that he was the one who used the remark that "Jim Crows" were not wanted. On cross-examination he said that he was from Kentucky and when counsel for the prosecution was about to go into the pedigree of Mr. Renn he was stopped. A lively tilt at this point ensued between Attorney Chase and Mr. Sinclair.

An exception was noted by Mr. Chase to the ruling of the court. W. D. Carter, Officer McCormick and others testified for Officer King. It was five o'clock before the court adjourned. The case will be continued today in the Police Court.

THEY RETREAT.

In Equity Court No. 1 on last Tuesday morning Anderson Hogan and Rev. Simon P. W. Drew occupied the court a few moments in alleged contempt against Rev. Drew and others.

This case grew out of the recent restraining order filed against Rev. Drew and others from entering the Metropolitan Baptist Church. Attorney Ralston, of Ralston & Siddons, represented Mr. Andrew Hogan, while Mr. W. Calvin Chase represented Rev. Drew.

Mr. Ralston called the attention of Judge Stafford to alleged rule against Rev. Drew and stated that he was notified to let the case stand, as he believed that it was not the intention of Rev. Drew and others connected with the church to bother the quietude of the church any more.

Judge Stafford wanted to know from Mr. Ralston whether the case was on the calendar and whether it was in regular order. That he knew nothing about the case.

Mr. Ralston explained that in such cases they could be called up at any time.

Judge Stafford stated that he would like to hear from the other side.

Mr. Chase, representing Rev. Drew, stated that Messrs. Hogan and others had cited Rev. Drew by a rule to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. That a minority of 250 members had gotten possession of the church over a majority of 400 or more members by political chicanery and this rule was embarrassing to Rev. Drew and his associates.

The court stated that there was no necessity of hearing the case as no one was suffering.

Mr. Ralston stated that he was satisfied to let it stand.

A colored attorney associated with Mr.

Ralston arose and declared that Attorney Chase was reflecting on the former judge. Judge Stafford directed the colored attorney to be seated.

It was quite evident that no reflection was made on any one except those who had charged Rev. Drew with contempt. It was also evident that the other side was not anxious to have the case heard. It was certainly a victory for Rev. Drew.

LEGAL NOTICE

James F. Bundy, Attorney.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Holding a Probate Court.

ESTATE OF Alexander Williams Baskerville otherwise known as Alexander Williams, deceased.
No. 12,219, Administration.

Application having been made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Probate Court by John Foggins, Jr. (a nephew to the deceased) that letters of administration on said estate may be issued to James F. Bundy it is ordered that ten days from the date of notice be given to the heirs of Alexander Williams, to whom notice has been given to William Mayo, Luis Mayo, James Mayo and Peter Mayo and all others concerned, to appear in said court on Monday, the 18th day of June, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M., and state why such application should not be granted: Provided this notice be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and "The Washington Bee" once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned, first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Thos. H. Anderson, Justice,

Attest: Wm. C. Taylor,
Deputy Register of Wills for
the District of Columbia,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

VERY LOW RATES

TO ST LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis are now on sale by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as follows:

SEASIDE TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$3.50 round trip from Washington.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$2.50 round trip from Washington.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of \$2.00 round trip from Washington.

TEN DAY SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION tickets are now on sale good going in day coaches only, on special coach trains or in coaches on designated trains, limited for return passage leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale, at rate of \$7.00 round trip from Washington.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed to St. Louis on all one-way and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of \$1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis. Magnificent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled

Popular Excursions to NIAGARA FALLS, Only \$10.00 Round Trip.

July 1 and 15; August 5 and 19; September 2 and 16; October 7, 1904.

Excursion tickets will be sold on above dates at the very low rate named, good going only on Train No. 504, leaving Washington at 11:00 A. M., arriving Niagara Falls, at 11:00 P. M.

Tickets valid for return ten days, including date of sale, just all regular trains.

Holders of Niagara Falls tickets have the privilege of making a delightful side trip from Niagara Falls to Toronto and return, going and returning same day for \$1.25; and on return journey can make the charming side trip from Rochester to Thousand Islands and return for \$5.75.

Stop-overs permitted on return trip at Buffalo, Rochester Junction (for Rochester), Geneva, Watkins Glen and Mauch Chunk.

These popular excursions are run throughout the most beautiful section of the east, giving daylight views of the beautiful Susquehanna River, the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Call on ticket agents for full particulars.

Great Revival Meetings

—AT THE—

TRUE REFORMERS HALL.

Cor. 12th & U st., N. W.

Every Tuesday & Thursdays at 8 P. M.; Every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.: Conducted by the world's greatest Evangelist and Pulpit orator, Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, D. D.

Choir of fifty voices will sing.

WEEK END B. & O. R. R. EXCURSIONS to the seashore, commencing June 24th, every Friday and Saturday good to return until Tuesday following, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City. \$6.00 for the round trip.

Grand Family Excursion

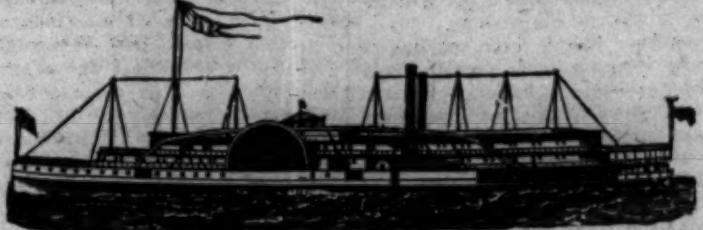
By the Israel C. M. E. Church to

GLYMONT

Wednesday June 29th, 1904

ON THE STEAMER

RIVER QUEEN



PROF. RICHARD'S ORCHESTRA.

Refreshments and Amusements.

Boat leaves wharf at 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

Tickets Adults 35cts. Children 20cts.

W. H. Severson, Chairman N. C. Cleaves, Pastor.

Leave your home at 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF

Reduced Fares Authorized via

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
SUMMER SEASON—1904.

Atlantic City and Seashore:

Special low rate excursions from all points east of the Ohio river on June 30th, July 14th and 28th, August 11th and 25th and September 8th.

Atlantic City, N. J.:

American Academy of Medicine (June 4-6) and American Medical Association (June 7-10). Very low rates. Tickets on sale June 2d to 6th, inclusive good returning until June 4th to 13th.

Atlantic City, N. J.:

Imperial Council, Ancient Order of Mystic Shrine, July 13-15. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 11th and 12th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

Cincinnati, O.:

Grand Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, July 18-23: One fare plus \$1 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, good returning until July 23d, inclusive.

Detroit, Mich.:

Baptist Young People's Union of America, International Convention, July 7-10. One fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 5th to 7th, good returning until July 23d, inclusive.

Cincinnati, Ind.:

National Prohibition Convention June 28-30. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 20 to 27th, good for returning until July 10th, inclusive.

Louisville, Ky.:

Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus \$1 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 23d, inclusive.

San Francisco, Cal.:

Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fare tendered therefrom (Chicago \$50.00; St. Louis \$47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

Toronto, Ont.:

Friends' General Conference, August 10-19. One fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Tickets on sale from August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

\$16.00 INDIANAPOLIS AND RETURN. Account National Prohibition Convention, June 26 & 27, valid for return until July 15. Three good trains.

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LIBERTY PARTY CONVENTION.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6th.

All lovers of humane rights and the Constitutional Liberties of all the People should attend or send representation. Partisan equation is the hope of the oppressed. Call a meeting at once and elect delegates.

For particulars address Sub-Committee Liberty party East St. Louis or Stanley P. Mitchell Natl. Chairman Memphis, Tenn.

F. S. Colored papers please copy.

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and Winchester and return via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Special train will leave Washington Sunday, June 26 at 8:30 A. M. An opportunity to spend all day Sunday on the historical grounds.

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